



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Astragalinus psaltria mexicanus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, Aug. 27, 1880, 177.

531. *Astragalinus lawrencei* (CASSIN).

Astragalinus lawrencei RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, Aug. 27, 1880, 177.

The remaining species ranged under *Spinus* in the A. O. U. Check-List should remain in that genus. — ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) in **Massachusetts** in **Winter**. — The statement that there is but one winter record of the Lapland Longspur in New England (Brewster's Minot's Land and Game Birds of New England, page 194) makes it interesting to record a second occurrence. The record above was at Brandon, Vermont, February 21, 1879. On February 22, 1892, Mr. H. F. Kendall of Cambridge, Mass., shot a Longspur (unsexed) among a flock of Horned Larks at Duxbury, Mass. There were two Longspurs in the flock feeding on the beach, but one separated from the Larks as they flew up, and could not be found. The fact that the birds were in winter plumage among a flock of Horned Larks, would seem to show that they could hardly have been early migrants. The specimen that was shot is in Mr. Kendall's collection. — MINOT DAVIS, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Ontario. — I have to record the first capture of Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) in Canada, and its presence in fair numbers at different localities. At the north of the Thames River (Lake St. Clair) two were taken on May 24, and June 12, 1898; while near Sarnia, forty miles north, on July 2, two more were shot. Altogether about twelve specimens were seen and heard, and it seems probable that they are regular breeders in the western end of Ontario, their unobtrusive habits accounting for their not having been previously noted.

The birds were all in wet meadows not far from marshy ground, and while not particularly wild, were so difficult to see on the ground, and so shy of exposing themselves above it, that we saw probably only a few of those actually present. — W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

On the Generic Name *Aimophila* versus *Peucæa*. — In a footnote on page 226 of 'The Auk' for July, 1898, I expressed my inability "to discover any characters sufficient to separate *Peucæa* from *Aimophila*, unless the former be restricted to *P. æstivalis*, *P. botteri*, and *P. cassini*." After careful reconsideration of the matter, I am only the more firmly convinced that the generic name *Aimophila* must be used for *Ammodramus ruficeps* Cassin, and its subspecies, together with *Peucæa carpalis* Coues. Some doubt exists as to the latter, the relationship of which is without doubt closer to *Aimophila sumichrasti* Lawrence than to any other species; but in any event, *P. carpalis* is not a *Peucæa*, and since it must be removed from the last named genus (in event of its recognition as dis-